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Estimates in respect of matters of which the Security Council is seized

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted in the context of action taken or expected to be taken by the Security Council during the course of 2002-2003 regarding good offices, preventive diplomacy and post-conflict peace-building missions on the basis of requests from Governments and/or recommendations of the Secretary-General.

By its resolution 56/254 of 24 December 2001, the General Assembly appropriated $98,338,700 for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003. Since that provision was more than fully allocated for operations approved by the Assembly or the Security Council, by its resolution 56/274 B of 27 June 2002, the Assembly appropriated an additional amount of $10,563,100 net ($14,728,900 gross) under the provisions of resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, thus bringing the total appropriation for political missions by the end of the fifty-sixth session of the Assembly to $108,901,800 net ($113,067,600 gross).

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements of 18 political missions pertaining to matters of which the Security Council is seized for the period to 31 December 2003, the mandates of which extend or are expected to be extended into 2003. In addition, resources are being sought for one political mission, the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, for its mandate ending 19 December 2002, as its expenditures have exceeded the current appropriation. The total estimated requirements for the extension of these missions amount to $82,764,400 net ($90,947,500 gross). After taking into account the estimated balances expected to remain unencumbered for each of the missions at the end of their current mandate periods ($13,736,300), the additional amount being sought in the present report under the procedures provided for in paragraph 11 of annex I to resolution 41/213 amounts to $69,028,100 net ($77,211,200 gross). The requirements arising in respect of special political missions mandated by the General Assembly are not addressed here.

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I. Introduction

1. The purpose of the present report is to extend funding for the biennium 2002-2003 for political missions in connection with actions taken or expected to be taken by the Security Council on the basis of requests from Member States and/or recommendations of the Secretary-General. No funds are sought for any new special political missions at this stage.

2. Six political missions have mandates to operate throughout 2003. Two of them, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon, have open-ended mandates, and four others (the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia, the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau, the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region) have had their mandates extended by the Security Council until 31 December 2003. It is anticipated that the Council will extend the mandates of 12 political missions on the basis of reports and requests already submitted to it or to be submitted to it as the expiry dates of the respective mandates draw near. Six of those missions are due for renewal before the end of 2002, with the remaining six due to be renewed in early 2003. One political mission, the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), is not anticipated to be extended at this time. Table 1 below contains a complete list of the political missions, indicating their mandates and expiry dates.

3. The biennium 2002-2003 is the second in which provision has been made in the programme budget to finance special political missions in advance of their mandates being approved. Under the procedures followed in 2000-2001, additional resources over and above the initial provision of $93.7 million have been provided on an ad hoc basis, mission by mission, as further mandates were approved. This has involved recourse to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and has involved the approval of resources outside the normal Assembly schedule using the procedures applicable to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. While modest use of those procedures was required in the biennium 2000-2001, it has become apparent that the growth in the number of missions and the frequency with which their mandates are extended presents a different situation in the current biennium. All of the initial 2002-2003 provision of $98.3 million for special political missions was fully committed within the first six months of 2002. Those funds were then supplemented by additional appropriations of $14.7 million in June 2002 to provide for an extension of the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building (UNTOP) and for the establishment of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). The first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 (A/57/616) also reports the use of a further $11.3 million under Assembly resolution 56/256 of 24 December 2001 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 2002-2003 to provide for special political missions in Angola, Liberia and Somalia. This pattern of somewhat haphazard ad hoc financing of special political missions will continue for the balance of the biennium if the Organization relies upon the present procedural arrangements. Those arrangements have two main disadvantages. Because of the practice of approving resources at various points during the year as mandates arise, the Organization is unable to predict the likely level of budgetary requirements until

almost the end of the biennium. Apart from this loss of financial control, the second disadvantage is that the present limits set out in resolution 56/256 would be exceeded in 2003 and would require, in the words of the resolution, that the matter be brought to the General Assembly, or, if the Assembly is suspended or not in session, a resumed or special session of the Assembly shall be convened.

4. In view of the above, it is recommended that the procedures for financing special political missions in 2004 be improved to provide a greater degree of predictability through the provision of appropriations in anticipation of the renewal of individual mandates along the lines of arrangements currently in place for peacekeeping operations.

5. While the number, nature and duration of mandates that emanate from the Security Council cannot be definitely predicted, in requesting requirements for the special political missions presented in the present report it is assumed that all but one of the missions that have not yet been extended will be extended beyond their current mandate for periods similar to those approved for 2002. Without prejudice to the decisions that the Council may take in respect of each special political mission, it is considered desirable, as in the case of budgets for peacekeeping operations, to present the overall level of resource requirements for all missions mandated by the Council at one time. It should be noted, however, that any expenditures against appropriations for political missions would be strictly subject to the extension of the relevant mandate by the Council. This approach would also allow the Member States to review the overall level of resource requirements for political missions at one time, reduce the need for piecemeal consideration of budget proposals for special political missions and provide a greater degree of predictability regarding the overall level of resource requirements for political missions for the balance of the biennium.

6. A summary of the existing appropriations, the estimated expenditures for the periods to which they relate and the overall requirements by mission for the period up to 31 December 2003 are presented in table 2. The staffing requirements of each mission, by category and level, are presented in table 3. The action requested of the General Assembly is set out in part IV below.

Table 1
Mandates and expiry dates

Mission	*Mandates*	*Expiry date*	*Remarks*
A. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa	S/2001/1178; S/2001/1179	28 February 2003	It is anticipated that, in view of the importance of the Special Adviser's efforts to promote peace in Africa, further extension of the Special Adviser is anticipated.
B. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa	S/2001/1031; S/2001/1032	31 December 2002	Extension anticipated in view of the need for continued good offices' role in the Horn of Africa.
C. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia	S/2002/1129; S/2002/1130	31 December 2003	Extended until 31 December 2003.
D. Panel of Experts on Liberia	S/RES/1395 (2002); S/RES/1408 (2002)	Five weeks and three months respectively: estimated expiry date 31 October 2002	The report of the Panel (S/2002/1115, annex) is before the Security Council for its consideration. It is anticipated that the Panel will be extended following the Council's consideration of the report.
E. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus	S/2001/1182; S/2001/1183	31 December 2002	The Special Adviser is actively pursuing his efforts with a view to reaching a settlement soon. It is anticipated that his role will be necessary in the post-settlement period, at least for some time, to ensure smooth implementation of settlement agreements that might be reached.
F. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau	S/2002/916; S/2002/917	31 December 2003	Extended until 31 December 2003.
G. United Nations Office in Burundi	S/2001/1207	31 December 2002	The report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council is being finalized, and it is anticipated that the mandate of UNOB will be extended following the Council's consideration of that report.

Mission	*Mandates*	*Expiry date*	*Remarks*
H. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic	S/2002/929; S/2002/930	31 December 2003	Extended until 31 December 2003.
I. Monitoring Mechanisms on Sanctions against UNITA	S/RES/1439 (2002)	19 December 2002	The report of the Monitoring Mechanism (S/2002/1119, annex) is before the Security Council. Extension of the Mechanism's mandate is not anticipated.
J. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	S/2002/1174; S/2002/1175	31 December 2003	Extended until December 2003.
K. Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon	S/2000/1167; S/2000/1168	Open-ended mandate	No expiry dates specified.
L. United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building	S/2002/501; S/2002/502	31 May 2003	It is anticipated that the Security Council will review and extend the mandate on the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General towards the end of the current mandate period.
M. United Nations Political Office in Bougainville	S/2001/988; S/2001/1028	31 December 2002	A letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council is being finalized. It is anticipated that the Security Council will extend the mandate of UNPOB for one more year after its consideration of that request.
N. Counter-Terrorism Committee	S/RES/1373 (2001)	No completion date specified	No expiry dates are specified.
O. Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	S/2002/762; S/2002/763	31 October 2002	The report of the Panel (S/2002/1146, annex) is before the Security Council. It is anticipated that the Panel will be extended after the Council completes its consideration of that report.

Mission	*Mandates*	*Expiry date*	*Remarks*
P. Monitoring Group established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1363 (2001) and extended pursuant to resolution 1390 (2002)	S/RES/1363 (2001); S/RES/1390 (2002); S/2002/235	16 January 2003	The report of the Monitoring Group (S/2002/1050 and Corr.1, annex) is before the Security Council. It is anticipated that its mandate will be extended when the Council completes its consideration of that report.
Q. United Nations Mission in Angola	S/RES/1433 (2002)	15 February 2003	Extension anticipated.
R. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	S/RES/1401 (2002)	28 March 2003	Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1401 (2002) two reports (A/56/1000-S/2002/737 and A/57/487-S/2002/1173) were submitted to the General Assembly and the Council. The Assembly was scheduled to hold an open-ended panel on Afghanistan on 18 November 2002. It is anticipated that the mandate of UNAMA will be further extended when its current mandate expires in March 2003.
S. Panel of Experts on Somalia	S/RES/1425 (2002); S/2002/951	28 February 2003	The report of the Panel as requested in Security Council resolution 1425 (2002) is due in February 2003. It is anticipated that the Panel will be extended following consideration by the Security Council of that report.

Table 2
Estimated cost of activities of which the Security Council is seized

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Appropriations and expenditures					*Requirements for the period up to December 2003*		
	Appropriations	*Commitment authority*	*Re-deployments*	*Estimated expenditures*	*Variance surplus (deficit)*	*Total additional*	***Net additional appropriation***	*Period covered by these proposals*
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5 = (1+2+3-4)*	*6*	*7 = (6-5)*	*8*
A. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa	1 089.9	-	-	969.9	120.0	816.0	**696.0**	10 months (1 March-31 December 2003)
B. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa	101.9	-	-	113.4	(11.5)	102.0	**113.5**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
C. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia	1 835.2	-	(158.7)	1 710.5	(34.0)	1 826.9	**1 860.9**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
D. Panel of Experts on Liberia	-	380.7	158.7	422.2	117.2	419.4	**302.2**	Estimated four months in 2003
E. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus	1 413.4	-	-	1 210.8	202.6	1 312.0	**1 109.4**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
F. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau	2 722.7	-	-	2 642.1	80.6	2 586.4	**2 505.8**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
G. United Nations Office in Burundi	6 925.8	-	(423.5)	5 216.3	1 286.0	7 556.6	**6 270.6**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
H. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic	4 628.5	-	-	3 796.9	831.6	4 548.4	**3 716.8**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
I. Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions against UNITA	713.9	-	-	747.5	(33.6)	-	**33.6**	Requirements relate to mandate ending 19 December 2002
J. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	1 654.5	-	-	1 328.0	326.5	1 638.9	**1 312.4**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)

	Appropriations and expenditures					Requirements for the period up to December 2003		
	Appropriations	*Commitment authority*	*Re-deployments*	*Estimated expenditures*	*Variance surplus (deficit)*	*Total additional*	***Net additional appropriation***	*Period covered by these proposals*
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5 = (1+2+3-4)*	*6*	*7 = (6-5)*	*8*
K. Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon	950.4	-	-	950.4	-	979.3	**979.3**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
L. United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building	2 628.6	-	-	2 514.5	114.1	1 053.8	**939.7**	Seven months (1 June-31 December 2003)
M. United Nations Political Office in Bougainville	1 543.4	-	-	1 551.6	(8.2)	1 752.2	**1 760.4**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
N. Counter-Terrorism Committee	2 126.0	-	137.4	1 975.0	288.4	2 909.5	**2 621.1**	One year (1 January-31 December 2003)
O. Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 323.1	-	286.1	1 609.2	-	1 849.7	**1 849.7**	Estimated 9 months in 2003
P. Monitoring Group established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1363 (2001) and extended pursuant to resolution 1390 (2002)	2 276.8	-	-	2 070.6	206.2	2 106.0	**1 899.8**	19 January-31 December 2003
Q. United Nations Mission in Angola	-	8 022.4	156.7	7 546.2	632.9	12 575.7	**11 942.8**	10.5 months (15 February-31 December 2003)
R. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	50 546.8	-	-	40 929.3	9 617.5	37 932.5	**28 315.0**	9 months (1 April-31 December 2003)
S. Panel of Experts on Somalia	-	706.9	-	706.9	-	799.1	**799.1**	10 months (1 March-31 December 2003)
Total	**82 480.9**	**9 110.0**	**156.7**	**78 011.3**	**13 736.3**	**82 764.4**	**69 028.1**	

Table 3
Staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories						
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field Service/Security	Principal level	Other level	Total international	National Officer	Local level	Grand total
A. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa																
Current 2002	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	**5**	-	-	2	**7**	-	-	**7**
Proposed 2003	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	**5**	-	-	2	**7**	-	-	**7**
B. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa																
Current 2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed 2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia																
Current 2002	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	**6**	2	-	2	**10**	-	9	**19**
Proposed 2003	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	**6**	2	-	2	**10**	-	14	**24**
D. Panel of Experts on Liberia																
Current 2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed 2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus																
Current 2002	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	**2**	-	-	1	**3**	-	-	**3**
Proposed 2003	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	**2**	-	-	2	**4**	-	-	**4**
F. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau																
Current 2002	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	2	**9**	2	-	4	**15**	-	13	**28**
Proposed 2003	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	1	**9**	1	-	4	**14**	-	13	**27**
G. United Nations Office in Burundi																
Current 2002	-	1	2	-	5	4	2	1	**15**	8	-	5	**28**	-	23	**51**
Proposed 2003	-	1	2	-	5	5	2	1	**16**	9	-	5	**30**	-	32	**62**
H. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic																
Current 2002	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	5	**13**	6	-	5	**24**	-	32	**56**
Proposed 2003	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	5	**13**	6	-	5	**24**	-	32	**56**
I. Monitoring Mechanisms on Sanctions against UNITA																
Current 2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	**1**	-	-	1	**2**	-	-	**2**
Proposed 2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region																
Current 2002	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	**7**	-	-	2	**9**	-	6	**15**
Proposed 2003	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	**7**	-	-	1	**8**	-	8	**16**

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories						
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field Service/Security	Principal level	Other level	Total international	National Officer	Local level	Grand total
K. Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon																
Current 2002	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	2	6
Proposed 2003	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	2	6
L. United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building																
Current 2002	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	7	1	-	2	10	-	21	31
Proposed 2003	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	7	1	-	2	10	-	21	31
M. United Nations Political Office in Bougainville																
Current 2002	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	6	1	-	1	8	-	2	10
Proposed 2003	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	5	2	-	-	7	-	4	11
N. Counter-Terrorism Committee																
Current 2002	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	4	7	-	-	7
Proposed 2003	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	5	8	-	-	8
O. Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo																
Current 2002	-	1	-	6	-	1	2	-	10	-	-	1	11	1	-	12
Proposed 2003	-	1	-	6	-	1	2	-	10	-	-	1	11	1	-	12
P. Monitoring Group established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1363 (2001) and extended pursuant to resolution 1390 (2002)																
Current 2002	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	4	7	-	-	7
Proposed 2003	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	4	7	-	-	7
Q. United Nations Mission in Angola																
Current 2002	1	-	1	2	4	14	21	5	48	15	-	19	82	-	81	163
Proposed 2003	1	-	-	2	4	14	21	5	47	15	-	19	81	-	81	162
R. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan																
Current 2002	1	2	3	9	19	44	48	13	139	74	1	18	232	40	343	615
Proposed 2003	1	2	2	9	19	47	43	12	135	76	1	17	229	111	618	958
S. Panel of Experts on Somalia																
Current 2002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
Proposed 2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2
Totals																
Current (2002)	3[a]	7	10	19	38	83	89	28	277	109	1	73	460	41	533	1 034
Proposed (2003)	3[a]	7	8	19	38	88	83	25	271	112	1	71	455	112	826	1 393

[a] In addition, provisions include one Under-Secretary-General on a when-actually-employed basis for the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General in Africa (up to three months in 2003).

II. United Nations special political missions

7. The paragraphs below provide, in brief, background information and resource requirements of special political missions of which the Security Council continues to be seized and for which the Council calls upon the Secretary-General to provide the necessary support for the peace process during the biennium 2002-2003.

A. Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa

($816,000)

Background, mandate and objective

8. The role of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa was established in late 1999, focusing on efforts to promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa, in particular in Angola. Bearing in mind the positive contribution of the Special Adviser and in view of the desirability for him to continue to monitor developments and to remain engaged in efforts to promote peace, the Secretary-General, in his letter of 7 November 2000 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2000/1082), informed the Council of his decision to extend the appointment of his Special Adviser until 28 February 2002. By his letter of 10 November 2000 (S/2000/1083), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of his decision. The appointment of the Special Adviser was further extended in December 2001 until 28 February 2003 on the basis of a letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council dated 29 November 2001 (S/2001/1178) indicating his intention to extend the appointment of the Special Adviser, and the latter's reply of 12 December 2001 (S/2001/1179) taking note of the Secretary-General's decision.

9. While the Security Council has yet to be requested to make a decision with regard to the extension of the mandate of the Special Adviser beyond 28 February 2003, in view of the importance of the efforts to promote peace in Africa, it is anticipated that it will be extended.

Resource requirements

10. The resource requirements for the Office of the Special Adviser for the period from 1 March to 31 December 2003 would amount to $816,000. Of that amount, $120,000 would be met from the estimated balance anticipated to remain unencumbered at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for this mission to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $696,000.

B. Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa

($102,000)

Background, mandate and objective

11. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa was appointed in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General contained in his letter of 12 December 1997 (S/1997/994) to the President of the Security Council and the latter's reply of 19 December 1997 (S/1997/995) expressing the Council's support of the proposal. The objective of the Special Envoy is to closely monitor the situation in the Horn of Africa and to contribute to efforts to resolve conflicts there.

12. The appointment of the Special Envoy was extended for a period of one year, up to 31 December 2002, in accordance with the Secretary-General's proposal contained in his letter of 29 October 2001 to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/1031) and the latter's reply of 31 October 2001 (S/2001/1032).

13. In recent months, regional peace efforts in Somalia and the Sudan have been reinvigorated under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, which led to the signing of the Machakos Protocol in Kenya in July 2002. The parties are currently engaged in peace talks with a view to reaching a comprehensive agreement.

14. While the Security Council has yet to be requested to make a decision with regard to extending the appointment of the Special Envoy beyond 31 December 2002, in view of the need for the continued good offices role it is anticipated that the mission of the Special Envoy will be extended until 31 December 2003.

Resource requirements

15. The estimated requirements for the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa for a one-year period ending 31 December 2003 amount to $102,000. It is estimated that expenditures for the current mandate period ending 31 December 2002 will exceed the appropriation by $11,500. After taking this into account, the overall additional requirements for the mission to the end of 2003 amount to $113,500.

C. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia

($1,826,900)

Background, mandate and objective

16. The United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia was established in November 1997 following the withdrawal of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia at the end of September 1997. The objectives of the Office are to assist in mobilizing political support for international assistance in Liberia; to support and facilitate, in collaboration with the resident coordinator and in cooperation with bilateral donors and other institutions, the work of the United Nations country team in developing an integrated approach to the peace-building programmes of the Government of Liberia; to facilitate the provision of technical assistance and support by the United Nations system for reconciliation efforts and

the establishment of democratic institutions; to facilitate communication between the Government of Liberia and the United Nations on matters related to peace-building objectives; and to facilitate communication between the Economic Community of West African States and the United Nations on matters related to Liberia.

17. In his letter of 4 October 2002 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2002/1129), the Secretary-General indicated that the Office continued to contribute to national efforts at reconciliation while at the same time monitoring developments and assisting in the promotion of respect for human rights and the rule of law, and recommended that its mandate be extended by one additional year, to 31 December 2003. In his reply of 9 October 2002 (S/2002/1130), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of his recommendation.

Resource requirements

18. The requirements of the Office for one year are estimated at $1,826,900. That includes the addition of five local staff through the conversion to appointments of limited duration of local contractors who were previously funded under contractual services for over two years. It is estimated that expenditures for the current mandate period ending 31 December 2002 would exceed the current appropriation by $34,000. After taking this into account, the overall additional requirements for the mission to the end of 2003 amount to $1,860,900.

D. Panel of Experts on Liberia

($419,400)

Background, mandate and objective

19. The Panel of Experts on Liberia was established, initially for six months, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001 to carry out the functions mandated in paragraph 19 of the resolution.

20. Having considered the report submitted by the Panel (S/2001/1015, annex), the Security Council decided, in its resolution 1395 (2002) of 27 February 2002, to re-establish the Panel for a further period of five weeks to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States.

21. Subsequently, in its resolution 1408 (2002) of 6 May 2002, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a Panel of Experts for a period of three months to conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States in order to investigate and compile a report on the Government of Liberia's compliance with the demands referred to in paragraph 1 of the resolution, on the potential economic, humanitarian and social impact on the Liberian population and on any violations of the measures, including any involving rebel movements.

22. By his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 17 July 2002 (S/2002/774), the Secretary-General informed the Council of his appointment of the members of the Panel. During 2002, the Panel operated for approximately four and a half months.

23. The report of the Panel (S/2002/1115) is currently before the Security Council for its consideration. While there has been no decision yet from the Council with regard to extension of the Panel, it is anticipated that its mandate will be extended into 2003 to operate for a similar period of time as in 2002.

Resource requirements

24. The initial requirements for the Panel in 2001 were sought under the commitment authority granted in General Assembly resolution 54/252 of 23 December 1999 and were reported in the context of the second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 (A/56/674 and Corr.1). Resources for the Panel in 2002 were authorized under the commitment authority granted to the Secretary-General in General Assembly resolution 56/256 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, as well as through redeployment from other missions.

25. The requirements of the Panel for an estimated period of four months in 2003, in anticipation that it will be required to continue its work in 2003 for a similar period of time as in 2002, amount to $419,400. Of that amount, $117,200 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for the Panel for four months in 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $302,200.

E. Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus

($1,312,000)

Background, mandate and objective

26. By its resolution 1250 (1999) of 29 June 1999, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to invite the leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot parties to negotiations in the autumn of 1999. The two parties accepted the Secretary-General's invitation, and numerous sessions of proximity talks were held during 2000 to prepare the ground for meaningful negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement.

27. In his letter dated 10 December 2001 (S/2001/1162), the Secretary-General referred to his report on United Nations operations in Cyprus (S/2001/1122) as well as to the meeting scheduled for 4 December 2001 between Glafcos Clerides and Rauf Denktash, and informed the Security Council that Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash had agreed to begin direct talks at his invitation extended in the exercise of his good offices. He also brought to the attention of the Council the text of the agreement and indicated that the agreement had been a positive development.

28. In his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 5 December 2001 (S/2001/1182), the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Council to the fact that efforts relating to the mission of his good offices in Cyprus would continue at least throughout 2002. He further indicated that, in furtherance of the mission of his good offices, which included consultations in the region as well as with various capitals as required, his Special Adviser on Cyprus would continue to be assisted by a small team.

29. In his response of 12 December 2001 (S/2001/1183), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council had taken note of his letter.

30. Since January 2002, an intensive process has been under way in which the two leaders have met regularly in Cyprus in the presence of the Special Adviser, as well as in New York, most recently on 3 October 2002.

31. In a press statement of 9 July 2002, the President of the Security Council stated that the members of the Council had endorsed the intention to continue the talks process on the island for a further period in pursuance of the mission entrusted to the Secretary-General by the Council in its resolution 1250 (1999). They also urged both parties to work with the Special Adviser so as to enable him to establish the component parts of a comprehensive settlement, which took full consideration of United Nations resolutions and treaties.

32. The Special Adviser is actively pursuing his efforts with a view to reaching a settlement. While the extension of the mission of the Special Adviser and its duration beyond 31 December 2002 has not yet been determined, it is anticipated that his role would be necessary until a settlement is reached as well as in the post-settlement period to ensure the smooth implementation of any settlement agreements that may be reached.

Resource requirements

33. The estimated requirements relating to the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Cyprus for a one-year period from 1 January to 31 December 2003, in anticipation that his efforts would continue for another year, amount to $1,312,000. That amount includes the addition of one General Service post in order to provide additional support to the Special Adviser in view of the intensification of the peace process and the corresponding increase in workload. Of those requirements, $202,600 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for this mission to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $1,109,400.

F. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau

($2,586,400)

Background, mandate and objective

34. The United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNOGBIS) was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1233 (1999) of 6 April 1999. The objectives of UNOGBIS are: (a) to support peace-building efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau by helping it to create political and security conditions, that would enable the country's democratic institutions and structures to function efficiently; (b) to promote national reconciliation and the respect for human rights; (c) to assist the Government to manage sporadic crises confronting the country in its difficult post-conflict period; and (d) to assist the Government to address multiple post-conflict challenges, which are deeply rooted in Guinea-Bissau's pre-conflict history, such as a fractured social fabric, a devastated economy,

endemic poverty, weak governance institutions and the persistent resistance of the traditionally strong military to withdraw from the political process and to accept new democratic realities.

35. Working in close cooperation with the United Nations country team and other partners, the mission develops comprehensive peace-building strategies, that integrate political and development assistance objectives; provides facilitation and good offices; and contributes to strengthening fragile democratic institutions by establishing conflict-prevention mechanisms so as to safeguard constitutional law and order and ensure political stability, without which economic, social and financial progress and sustainable development would not be possible. The Representative of the Secretary-General also uses his good offices to help promote friendly and cooperative relations with the country's neighbours, thereby enhancing peace and security in the immediate region. To further support the implementation of its mandate, UNOGBIS designs and implements concrete projects in the political, human rights and security areas, which are financed from voluntary contributions.

36. On the basis of a request from the President of Guinea-Bissau for the extension of UNOGBIS, and bearing in mind the constructive role it continued to play in helping the Government meet its challenges, the Secretary-General, in his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 5 August 2002 (S/2002/916), proposed that the mandate of UNOGBIS be extended until 31 December 2003. In his reply of 9 August 2002 (S/2002/917), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had taken note of his proposal.

Resource requirements

37. The estimated requirements for UNOGBIS for a one-year period until 31 December 2003 amount to $2,586,400. That includes a net reduction in staff resources of one post resulting from the grading of the administrative officer at the P-4 level instead of at the P-2 level in view of the concerns expressed by the Board of Auditors about deficiencies in budgetary control and asset management, and the elimination of a Field Service category security officer since the level of security provided on the premises of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was adequate. Of that amount, $80,600 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for this mission through the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $2,505,800.

G. United Nations Office in Burundi

($7,556,600)

Background, mandate and objective

38. The United Nations Office in Burundi was established in November 1993 in response to the Security Council's request that the Secretary-General monitor and follow closely the situation in Burundi. Subsequently, the Council has continued to support all initiatives aimed at promoting peace and reconciliation in that country. The objective of the mission is to work closely with the Facilitator of the peace negotiations and to assist the Implementation Monitoring Committee in implementing the Arusha peace agreement. The Special Representative of the

Secretary-General in Burundi serves as the Chairman of the Committee and its Executive Council.

39. The mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi expires on 31 December 2002. While a report seeking extension of the mandate has yet to be submitted to the Security Council for its consideration, it is anticipated that the Council will extend the mandate.

Resource requirements

40. The estimated requirements for the United Nations Office in Burundi for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2003 amount to $7,556,600. These estimates reflect the addition of 11 new posts (1 P-4 for a public information officer and 3 local staff for the new Public Information Unit; 1 Field Service Security Officer post in view of the security situation in the country; and 6 local staff comprising 2 secretaries for the Implementation Monitoring Committee, 1 switchboard operator, 2 drivers and 1 cleaner). Of those requirements, $1,286,000 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for this mission to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $6,270,600.

H. United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic

($4,548,400)

Background, mandate and objective

41. The United Nations Peace-building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) was established in February 2000, following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA), as a post-MINURCA political presence in the Central African Republic on the basis of a proposal contained in a letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council dated 3 December 1999 (S/1999/1235). The objective of the Office is to monitor the political situation in the country; support initiatives and efforts aimed at strengthening national unity; promote national reconciliation and, to that end, provide the support necessary for the effective implementation of the provisions of the 1998 National Reconciliation Pact and the effective functioning of the Monitoring and Arbitration Committee; contribute to national capacity-building in the area of respect for and promotion of human rights; monitor the human rights situation through observation, investigation and the provision of judicial assistance to victims; support the activities of United Nations agencies and other partners aimed at strengthening the judicial system and the rule of law; monitor the military and security situation in the country; support any initiative to promote the restructuring of the defence and security forces; promote, with the assistance of other agencies of the United Nations system, the implementation of an arms-collection programme; provide, within the framework of a global peace-building strategy, political support for the efforts of the resident coordinator and United Nations agencies to promote national reconstruction, combat poverty and promote good governance; and contribute actively to the international mobilization of

48. There has been no decision from the Security Council with regard to any possible extension of the Mechanism beyond 19 December. In view of the overall situation, it is not anticipated at this time that further activities will be mandated.

Resource requirements

49. Since no further extension of the mandate of the Mechanism is anticipated, no resources are being requested in the present report. The existing appropriation for the Monitoring Mechanism relates to its mandate up to mid-April 2002. Since the pattern of expenditure indicated that expenses relating to subsequent extensions could be covered from the savings, no additional resources were sought at the time the extensions were approved. It is anticipated that by the end of the current mandate period, the expenditures relating to the Monitoring Mechanism will exceed the appropriation by $33,600. In this connection, an overall amount of $33,600 is being requested.

J. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region

($1,638,900)

Background, mandate and objective

50. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region of Africa was established on the basis of the proposal of the Secretary-General contained in his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 12 December 1997 (S/1997/994) and the latter's reply of 19 December 1997, (S/1997/995) expressing the Council's support of the proposal. The objective of the Office is to represent the Secretary-General at meetings and deliberations of the Arusha peace process; to address the regional dimensions of the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including close interaction with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in that country; and to solicit the views of the countries in the region regarding the organization of an international conference on the Great Lakes region of Africa.

51. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General was extended until 31 December 2003 on the basis of a letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council dated 9 October 2002 (S/2002/1174) and the latter's reply of 18 October 2002 (S/2002/1175) stating that the Council had taken note of the Secretary-General's intention to extend the mandate of the Office.

Resource requirements

52. The estimated requirements for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region amount to $1,638,900. Those estimates reflect a net increase of one post resulting from the elimination of a General Service post and the addition of two Local level posts. Of that amount, $326,500 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance as at 31 December 2002. Thus the overall requirements for this mission to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $1,312,400.

K. Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon

($979,300)

Background, mandate and objective

53. The Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon was created in 2000 following a proposal submitted by the Secretary-General in his report on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/2000/718) in order to help coordinate United Nations activities in support of reintegration, reconstruction and development in Southern Lebanon.

54. In a letter to the President of the Security Council dated 4 August 2000 (S/2000/778), the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had decided to appoint Rolf G. Knutsson as his Personal Representative for Southern Lebanon. In a subsequent letter to the President of the Council dated 6 December 2000 (S/2000/1167), the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had decided to appoint Staffan de Mistura to succeed Mr. Knutsson, and that he would be coordinating closely with the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process. Given the continuing need for the presence of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in Beirut, no time frame was specified in his letter.

55. In a letter dated 8 December 2000 (S/2000/1168), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that members of the Council had taken note of his decision.

56. The Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon was created as a political mission focusing on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) on Lebanon. To that end, the Office is responsible for high-level diplomatic and political liaison with the Government of Lebanon, the Government of Israel through the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, and the diplomatic community in Beirut. The Personal Representative is also responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Southern Lebanon is fully consistent with and provides support to the overall political objectives of the United Nations in the region.

57. Events in 2002 have illustrated the tense nature of the situation that persists in the area. The two-week period in March and April, which saw an unprecedented level of serious and unabated violations of the Blue Line, posed a real threat of further escalation and regional destabilization, displaying the continued need for diplomatic and political action to try to contain flare-ups and begin solid peace-building activities.

Resource requirements

58. The resource requirements for the Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for Southern Lebanon for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2003 are estimated at $979,300. Since the amounts appropriated for the mission for the year 2002 are anticipated to be fully expended, the estimated additional requirements for 2003 would be $979,300.

L. United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building

($1,053,800)

Background, mandate and objective

59. The United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building (UNTOP) was established in June 2000 with the support of the Security Council as expressed in its presidential statement (S/PRST/2000/9) in response to the Secretary-General's proposal to establish an office for post-conflict peace-building in Tajikistan and following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan.

60. In view of the important and positive role played by UNTOP, the operation of the Office has been extended a number of times, most recently in May 2002 for a period of one year (see S/2002/501 and S/2002/502). The resources for the corresponding period up to May 2003 were appropriated in General Assembly resolutions 56/274 A and B of 27 March and 27 June 2002 respectively.

61. The fundamental political objectives of post-conflict peace-building are to help ensure the consolidation of peace and to prevent a relapse into conflict. To pursue those objectives effectively, the United Nations peace-building efforts need to be well-harmonized, multidimensional and fully integrated. In meeting those objectives, the Office is responsible for the following functions:

(a) Providing the political framework and leadership for post-conflict peace-building activities of the United Nations system in the country and supporting the efforts of the resident coordinator and of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in promoting an integrated approach to the development and implementation of post-conflict peace-building programmes aimed at national reconstruction and reconciliation;

(b) Mobilizing, in close cooperation with the United Nations country team, international support for the implementation of targeted programmes aimed at strengthening the rule of law, demobilization, voluntary arms collection and creating jobs for former combatants;

(c) Helping to create an environment for consolidating peace, democracy and the rule of law;

(d) Liaising with the Government, political parties and other representatives of civil society to broaden national consensus and reconciliation.

62. Given the importance of the role of the Office in furthering the consolidation of peace in the country, it is expected that the operation of the Office will continue beyond May 2003.

Resource requirements

63. The requirements of the Office for the period up to 31 December 2003 amount to $1,053,800. Of that amount, $114,100 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements of the mission to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $939,700.

M. United Nations Political Office in Bougainville

($1,752,200)

Background, mandate and objective

64. The United Nations Political Office in Bougainville was established in 1998 following the signing of the Lincoln Agreement on Peace, Security and Development on Bougainville (see S/1998/287) and in response to the request of the Security Council contained in its presidential statement of 22 April 1998 (S/PRST/1998/10). The functions of the Office are set out in a letter of the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council dated 2 June 1998 (S/1998/506). The operation of the Office was most recently extended in 2001 for one year until 31 December 2002 (see S/2001/988 and S/2001/1028), with the following additional functions:

(a) Continue its work in conjunction with the Peace Monitoring Group;

(b) Chair the Peace Process Consultative Committee Subcommittee on Weapons Disposal, which comprises representatives of the parties and the Peace Monitoring Group. The functions of the Subcommittee include promoting public awareness and developing, managing and implementing the process of weapons disposal;

(c) Report to the Peace Process Consultative Committee Subcommittee as and when councils of chiefs/elders inform the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville that the ex-combatants in their respective communities are ready to disarm, the remaining Papua New Guinea Defence Force and Police Mobile Units to withdraw and for weapons to be placed in containers;

(d) Carry out such inspections and inquiries as it may consider necessary to each stage of the weapons disposal process, verify the collection and storage of weapons and report its findings to the Peace Process Consultative Committee;

(e) Hold one of the keys for the dual-locking systems in the containers in which the weapons are stored;

(f) If called upon by any of the parties to do so, verify and certify, with the assistance of the Peace Monitoring Group, whether there has been substantial compliance by the parties in the handing over of weapons and whether the weapons are securely contained, thereby making it conducive to the holding of the first election for an autonomous Bougainville Government, or whether those elections should be deferred and, if so, for how long.

65. While the Security Council has yet to be requested to make a decision with regard to the extension of the mandate of the Office, it is expected that it will be extended in 2003.

Resource requirements

66. The estimated requirements relating to the United Nations Political Office in Bougainville for a one-year period from 1 January to 31 December 2003 amount to $1,752,200. These estimates include a net addition of one post resulting from the elimination of one P-3 post and one General Service post and the addition of one Field Service and two Local level posts. It is anticipated that the expenditures of the

Office to the end of 2002 will exceed the appropriation by $8,200. After taking this into account, the overall additional requirements for the mission to the end of 2003 amount to $1,760,400.

N. Counter-Terrorism Committee

($2,909,500)

Background, mandate and objective

67. The Counter-Terrorism Committee was established pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 to monitor the implementation of the provisions of that resolution. The resolution sets out a comprehensive agenda for targeting terrorists and those who harbour, aid and support them. The resolution requires all States to cooperate in a wide range of areas, from suppressing the financing of terrorism to providing early warning, as well as cooperating in criminal investigations and exchanging information on possible terrorist acts, and to report on the steps they have taken to implement the resolution.

68. Furthermore, the Security Council, in its declaration annexed to its resolution 1377 (2001) of 12 November 2001, invited the Counter-Terrorism Committee to explore ways in which States can be assisted, and in particular to explore with international, regional and subregional organizations the promotion of best practices in the areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001) and the availability of existing technical, financial, regulatory, legislative or other assistance programmes to facilitate its implementation.

Resource requirements

69. The estimated requirements relating to the Counter-Terrorism Committee for a one-year period from 1 January to 31 December 2003 amount to $2,909,500. Those estimates include a request for one additional General Service post for a secretary in order to provide adequate support to the Committee and in view of its increased workload. Of that amount, $288,400 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of December 2002. Thus, the overall requirements for the Committee to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $2,621,100.

O. Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

($1,849,700)

Background, mandate and objective

70. The Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was established, initially for six months, in accordance with a request contained in a presidential statement of the Security Council dated 2 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/20). The Panel

was mandated to follow up on reports and collect information on all activities related to the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including those in violation of the sovereignty of that country; to research and analyse the links between the exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth there and the continuation of the conflict; and to report to the Council with recommendations.

71. The mandate of the Panel was extended in May 2001 for three months (S/PRST/2001/13), in October 2001 until 30 November 2001 (S/2001/951) and in December 2001 for six months (S/PRST/2001/39). The Panel reconstituted and reassembled in late January 2002, and the resource requirements for the six-month period were approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/274 A. The Panel was extended most recently in July 2002 until 31 October (S/2002/763). The report of the Panel (S/2002/1146, annex), transmitted by the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council, is under consideration by the Council.

72. While the Security Council has not yet decided to further extend the mandate of the Panel, it is anticipated that it will be extended into 2003 for a similar period of time as in 2002.

Resource requirements

73. The Panel was in operation in 2002 for a period of nine months. Assuming that the Panel is extended for a similar period of time in 2003, the requirements are estimated at $1,849,700. Since the amount appropriated and redeployed for the Expert Panel for 2002 are anticipated to be fully expended, the additional requirements for nine months in 2003 remain at $1,849,700.

P. Monitoring Group established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1363 (2001), and extended pursuant to resolution 1390 (2002)

($2,106,000)

Background, mandate and objective

74. By its resolution 1363 (2001) of 30 July 2001, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), a mechanism:

(a) To monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000);

(b) To offer assistance to States bordering the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control and other States, as appropriate, to increase their capacity regarding the implementation of measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000);

(c) To collate, assess, verify wherever possible, report and make recommendations on information regarding violations of measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000).

75. By paragraph 4 of the same resolution, the Security Council also decided that the monitoring mechanism should include a Monitoring Group in New York composed of up to 5 experts and a Sanctions Enforcement Support Team of up to 15 members.

76. By a letter dated 18 September 2001 (S/2001/887), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the appointment of five experts to serve on the Monitoring Group in New York.

77. By its resolution 1390 (2002) of 16 January 2002, the Security Council decided to continue the application of measures imposed by paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000), in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1390 (2002), and requested the Secretary-General to assign the Monitoring Group, whose mandate would otherwise expire on 19 January 2002, to monitor for a period of 12 months the implementation of those measures, thus extending the mandate of the Group until 19 January 2003.

78. The report of the Monitoring Group (S/2002/1050, annex) is under consideration by the Security Council. While the Council has yet to make a decision to extend the mandate of the Group, it is anticipated it will do so after it completes its consideration of the report.

Resource requirements

79. The estimated requirements for the operation of the Monitoring Group to the end of 2003 amount to $2,106,000. Of that amount, $206,200 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance anticipated to remain at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for the Group to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $1,899,800.

Q. United Nations Mission in Angola

($12,575,700)

Background, mandate and objective

80. The United Nations Mission in Angola (UNMA) was established as a successor mission to the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA) for a period of six months, from 16 August 2002 to 15 February 2003, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1433 (2002) of 15 August 2002, to pursue the objectives and perform the tasks recommended by the Secretary-General in his report (S/2002/834). The Mission was established with the following mandate:

(a) To assist the parties in concluding the Lusaka Protocol by chairing the Joint Commission and leading the completion of the agreed list of tasks that remained pending under the Lusaka Protocol;

(b) To assist the Government of Angola in protecting and promoting human rights and building institutions to consolidate peace and enhance the rule of law; providing technical advice and support for mine action; facilitating coordinating the delivery of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons and families in quartering areas with special concern for children and women; supporting the social and professional reintegration of those

demobilized through appropriate United Nations agencies; promoting economic recovery through relevant United Nations agencies; mobilizing resources of the international community, including through international donor conferences, as appropriate; and providing technical assistance to the Government of Angola in the preparation of elections.

81. While the Security Council has yet to be requested to make a decision concerning the extension of the Mission beyond 15 February 2003, it is anticipated that it will be extended.

Resource requirements

82. The requirements of UNMA for the period ending 31 December 2003 amount to $12,575,700. The estimates include the elimination of one D-2 post for the head of the predecessor mission (UNOA), as the new mission is headed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General at the Under-Secretary-General level. Of that amount, $632,900 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for this mission to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $11,942,800.

R. United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

($37,932,500)

Background, mandate and objective

83. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1401 (2002) of 28 March 2002. The Council endorsed the mandate and structure set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 18 March 2002 (A/56/875-S/2002/278). The mandate of UNAMA is as follows:

(a) Fulfilling the tasks and responsibilities, including those related to human rights, the rule of law and gender issues, entrusted to the United Nations in the Bonn Agreement (see S/2001/1154), which were endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1383 (2001);

(b) Promoting national reconciliation and rapprochement throughout the country through the good offices role of the Special Representative;

(c) Managing all United Nations humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan under the overall authority of the Special Representative and in coordination with the Interim Authority and successor administrations of Afghanistan.

84. The structure of UNAMA consists of: (a) an Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, which comprises four special advisers in the cross-cutting fields of human rights, demobilization, gender and rule of law; (b) two substantive "pillars", one on political affairs, and the other on relief, recovery and reconstruction; and (c) an administrative component to support the Mission.

85. In his report, the Secretary-General also presented a number of basic operating principles for UNAMA, which emphasize the integrated structure of the Mission under the authority of the Special Representative and its overall objective of supporting the Afghan Government in the implementation of the Bonn Agreement, in particular by bolstering Afghan capacity.

86. The Bonn Agreement established an Interim Authority for Afghanistan and provided a road map towards a broad-based, gender-sensitive, multi-ethnic and fully representative government. This transition from a situation of civil war to one where there was a peace agreement and an internationally recognized interim government required a corresponding transition in the United Nations strategy from peacemaking and emergency assistance to peace-building and reconciliation.

87. The current mandate of UNAMA, as established in Security Council resolution 1401 (2002), expires on 28 March 2003. It is anticipated that, after its consideration of further reports, the Security Council will extend the mandate of UNAMA.

Resource requirements

88. The estimated requirements for UNAMA for the nine-month period from 1 April to 31 December 2003 are estimated at $37,932,500. Those estimates reflect the net increase in staff of 343 posts resulting from the net decrease of 3 international posts and the addition and/or conversion from local contractors of 71 National Officers and 275 local staff. Of those requirements, $9,617,500 would be met from the estimated unencumbered balance remaining at the end of the current mandate period. Thus the overall requirements for the Mission to the end of 2003, after taking into account the unencumbered balance, amount to $28,315,000.

S. Panel of Experts on Somalia

($799,100)

Background, mandate and objective

89. The Panel of Experts on Somalia was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, within one month, a Panel of Experts consisting of three members to be based in Nairobi for a period of six months, in order to generate independent information on violations of the arms embargo and as a step towards giving effect to and strengthening the embargo established by resolution 733 (1992), with the following mandate:

(a) Investigating the violations of the arms embargo covering access to Somalia by land, air and sea, in particular by pursuing any sources that might reveal information related to violations, including relevant States, intergovernmental organizations and international law enforcement cooperation bodies, non-governmental organizations, financial institutions and intermediaries, other brokering agencies, civil aviation companies and authorities, members of the transitional national government, local authorities, political and traditional leaders, civil society and the business community;

(b) Detailing information in relevant areas of expertise related to violations and enforcement of the arms embargo in its various aspects;

(c) Carrying out field-based research, where possible, in Somalia, States neighbouring Somalia and other States, as appropriate;

(d) Assessing the capacity of States in the region to implement fully the arms embargo, including a thorough review of national customs and border control regimes.

90. By his letter to the President of the Security Council dated 22 August 2002 (S/2002/951), the Secretary-General informed the Council of the establishment of the Panel as requested in resolution 1425 (2002).

91. The resource requirements of the Panel for the initial period of six months were sought under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 56/256 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, and will be reported in the context of the first performance report for the biennium 2002-2003.

92. The Panel is required to submit its report to the Security Council at the end of the current mandate, ending in February 2003. It is anticipated that, upon consideration of that report by the Council, the mandate of the Panel will be extended.

Resource requirements

93. The estimated requirements relating to the Panel of Experts on Somalia to the end of 2003 amount to $799,100. Since the amount provided for the Panel is anticipated to be expended in full, its additional requirements for 2003 remain as estimated, at $799,100.

III. Estimated resource requirements arising from activities of the Security Council

94. The total requirements for the activities described in the preceding paragraphs are estimated at $82,764,400 net ($90,947,500 gross). Mission-by-mission estimates, unencumbered balances and the net additional requirements are set out in table 2 above.

IV. Action required from the General Assembly

95. **The General Assembly is requested to approve the budgets for the political missions listed in table 2 for the period up to December 2003 and to note that the charging of expenditures against the appropriation would be subject to extension of their respective mandates by the Security Council.**

96. **The requirements arising under the regular budget in connection with the extension of existing special political missions are estimated, after taking into account the unencumbered balance of $13,736,300, at $69,028,100 under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget and an amount of $8,183,100 under section 32, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.**

97. **The requirements for appropriation under sections 3 and 32 and income section 1 will be reflected in the first performance report for incorporation within the revised appropriations for the biennium 2002-2003, subject to approval of the proposals in paragraph 95 above.**